the parties. Your idea of the Development Board will not be lost sight of when I take up the question of reconstituting the Department of Industries. I do not promise to give you a Board. But I will consider your suggestions.

183. Unemployment relief.

THE REV. FR. A. J. MICHAEL (*Member, Municipal Council, Kayankulam*) said that the body of the Travancore State was stricken with several diseases. The root cause of the diseases was unemployment. The objective of the students here was either Government service or the vakil's profession. This was due to a belief that these occupations were more dignified and remunerative than agriculture or any other industry. That one could live with as much self-respect by following agriculture or any other profession should be proved by the Government. This could be done by adopting a policy of administration under which the Government should be responsible to the agriculturists and other industrialists. The Government should help those who come out with degrees or diplomas in agriculture and other industries to follow the profession for which they were trained ; they should not be given any Government appointment. Through these experts, the people would begin to realise that they could get on quite as honestly without Government service.

The educational system should be adapted to give instruction in industrial matters. The subjects of study generally followed the conditions in Europe. They should approximate to the conditions prevailing in Travancore. There should be more industrial schools and these institutions should be made self-supporting. The pupils should receive practical training in the industries, and, in every school, every student should be given compulsory training in some industrial subject.

Suitable modifications should be made in the Land Colonisation Rules. It would be hard if, under the Rules, lands were assigned only to co-operative societies or to joint stock companies. *Puduval* lands should be assigned to all applicants.

By means of co-operative societies, agriculture and other industries should be spread in the country. Those following the agricultural profession should also be encouraged by small loans. Tax on land also should be reduced. There should also be a system of oldage pension to help the agriculturists after their 60th year of age when they could no longer work in the field.

Pepper, copra, *punnac*, etc., were being exported. These raw products should be made finished articles and only the latter should be exported. In that case, the profits would be higher and the waste could be made use of here as manure. If this could be done, the amount of imports also could be reduced.

Agriculture, the backbone of the country, should be adequately supported by irrigation tanks, channels, roads, etc.

Foreigner's should on no account be imported for appointments in the State service.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Rev. Fr. Michael, all your representations will receive due consideration.

184. Representation of the cardamom planters on the Council.

MR. S. P. SULTAN AHMED BADRUDDIN ROWTHER (*Member, Nominated*) said that the cardamom planters of Devicolam, living as they did in the forests, were subject to many and several grievances. They were living always in dread of wild beasts. They had none of the conveniences of the people living in the plains, in towns and villages. The Government should kindly redress their grievances and afford them the necessary facilities for carrying on their pursuits. The Excise Department was making new rules every now and then and applying them to the great inconvenience of the people there. The Forest Department would not allow them to gather grass and other materials for putting up temporary sheds, nor would they allow their cattle to graze in the forests. The Public Works Department did not attend to their needs or provide adequate facilities for communication.

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